John Rogers & Gianluigi Adamoli (British Astronomical Association)

Figures (miniature copies)

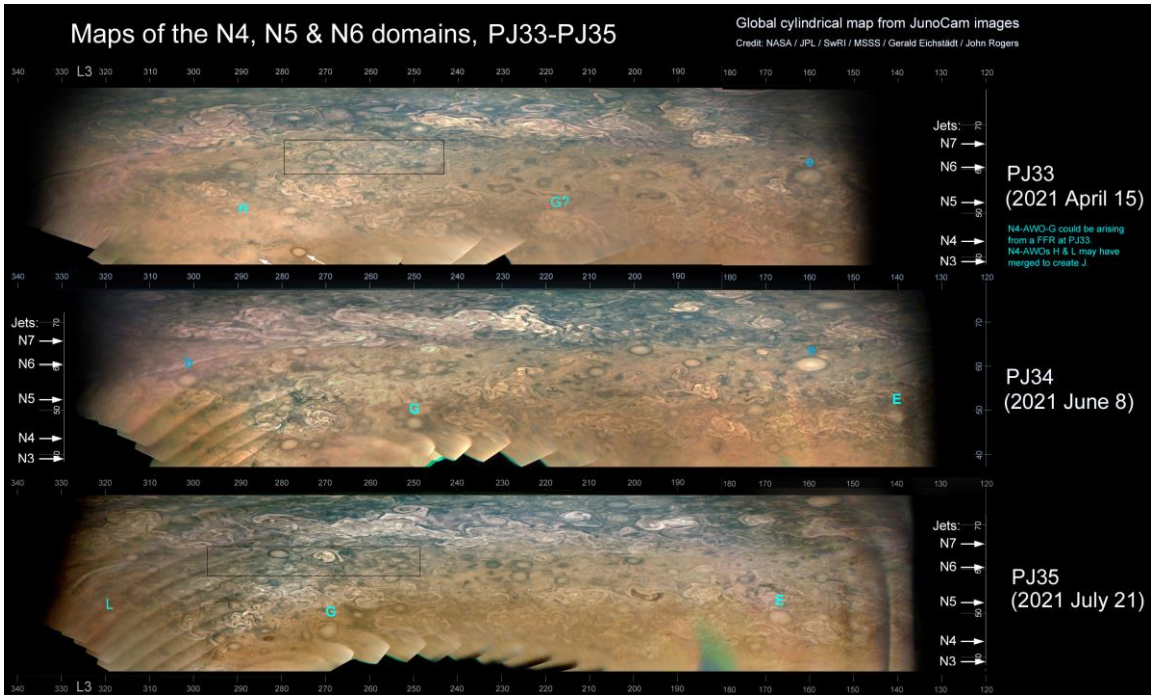


Figure 1. JunoCam maps from PJ33 to PJ35, covering the high northern domains. Labels as in Fig.2.

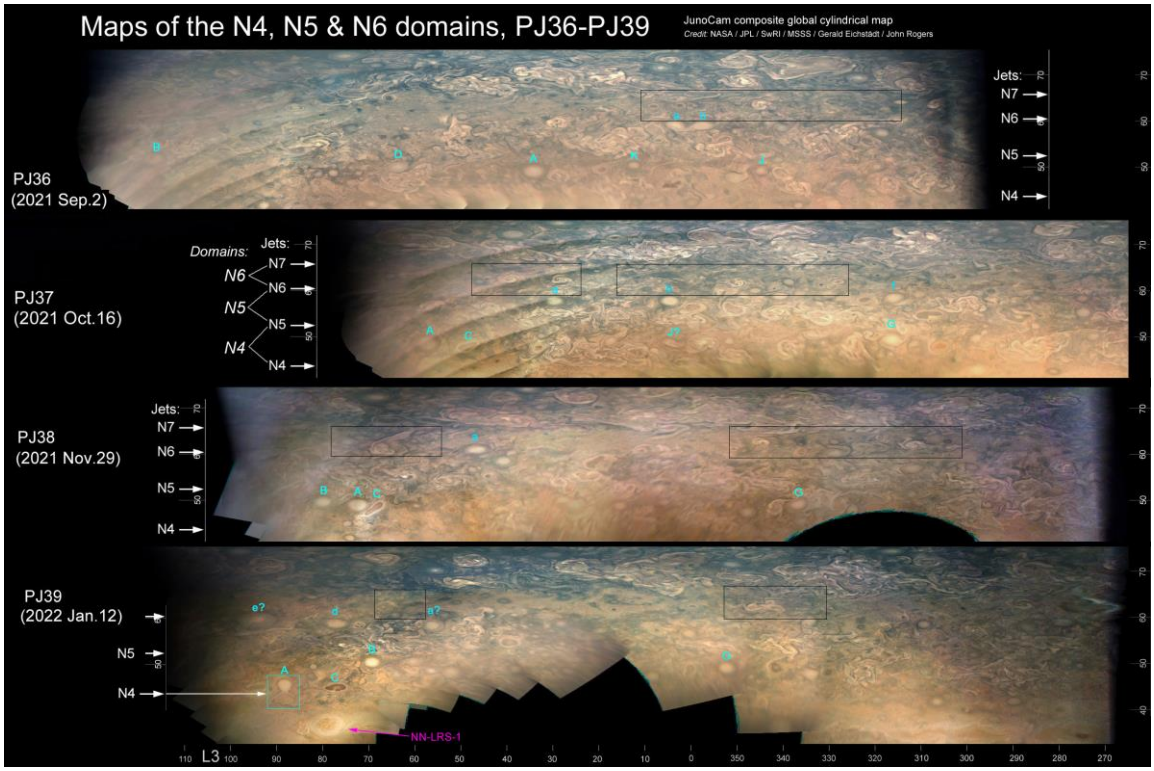


Figure 2. JunoCam maps from PJ36 to PJ39. *[Caption on next page]*

Figure 2. JunoCam maps from PJ36 to PJ39. Boxes enclose disrupted sectors of the Bland Zone. Features are labelled as follows, as in the text: N5 AWOs (a,b,...); N4 AWOs (A,B,....). Feature C is a brown cyclonic lozenge in N4, which was not tracked by JUPOS, but could be the same feature at PJ37, PJ38 and PJ39. [This was Fig.7 of our PJ39 report.]

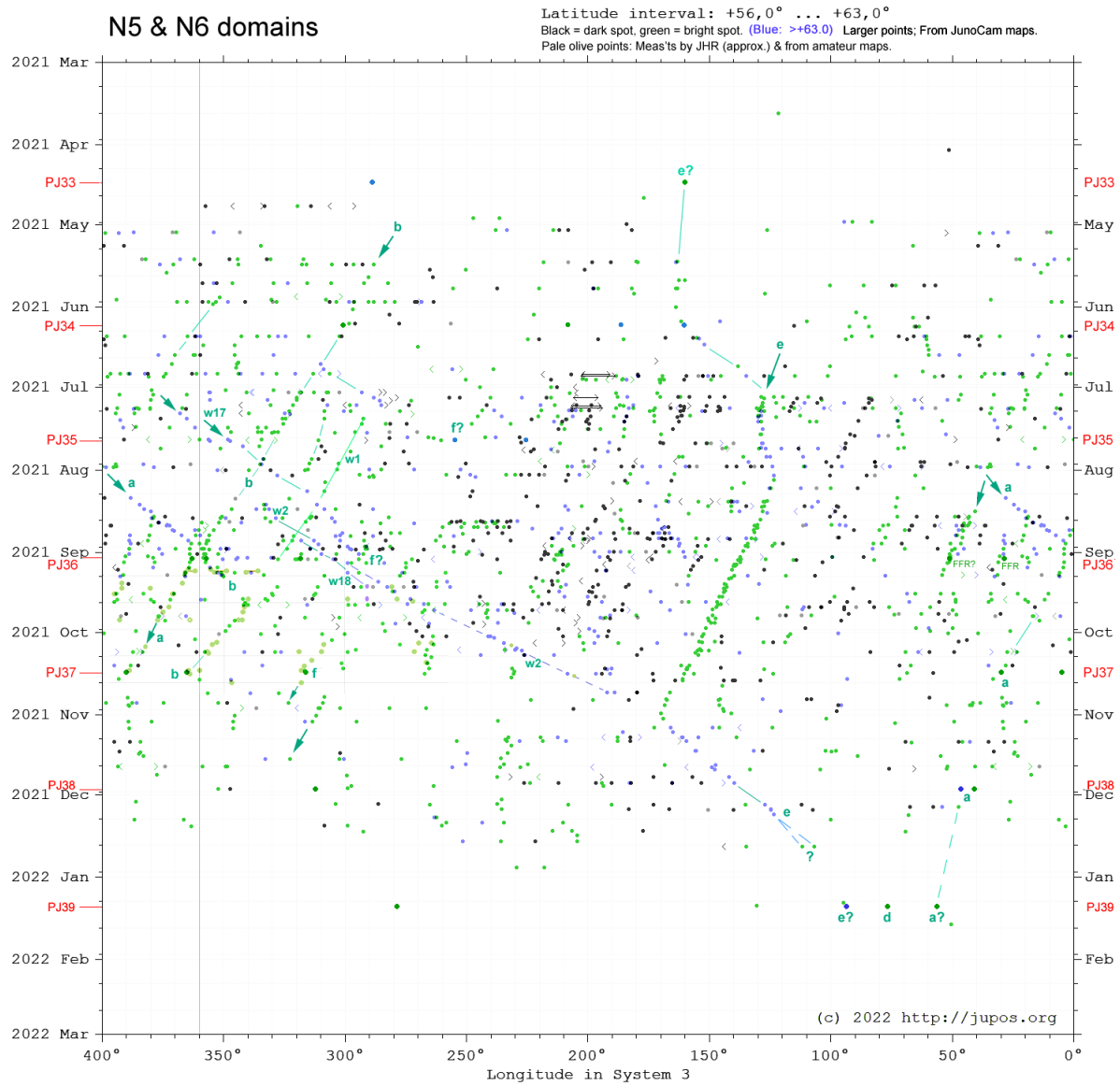


Figure 3. JUPOS chart of longitudes (L3) vs time for spots in the N5 & N6 domains. The bright spots are a mixture of FFRs and AWOs. Some show retrograding drifts [down to left, green points, 56-63°N]; others, prograding drifts [down to right, blue points, >63°N]. Meaurements from the JunoCam maps are shown as larger symbols. (These charts are now in L3 with longitude increasing to the left, consistent with the format of the JunoCam maps, contrary to our previous conventions.)

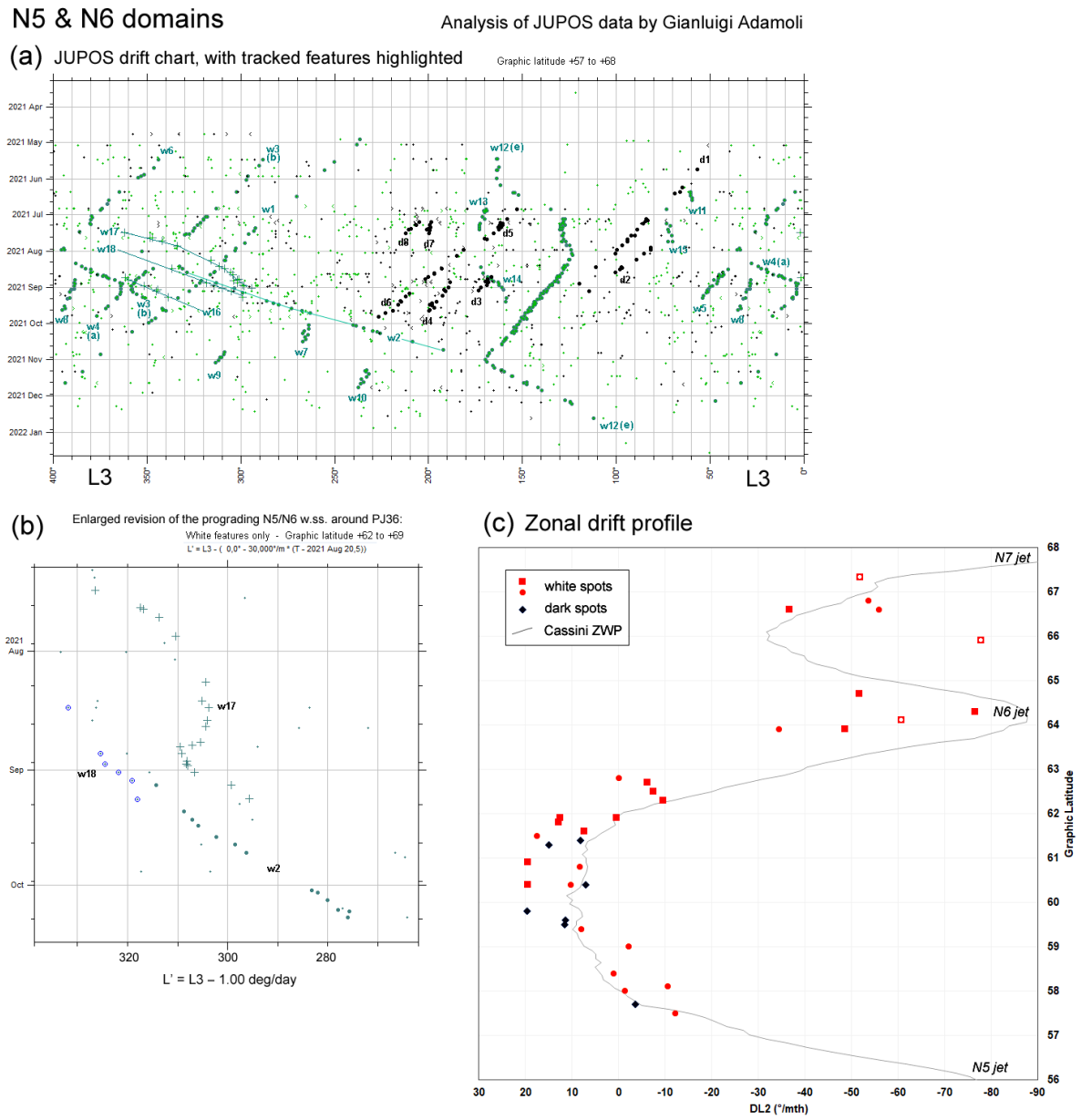


Figure 4. Analysis of JUPOS data by G.A. (a) JUPOS chart like Fig.3, with tracked features highlighted and numbered. (b) Enlarged, revised tracks for prograding N5/N6 white spots around PJ36. (c) Zonal drift profile (ZDP).

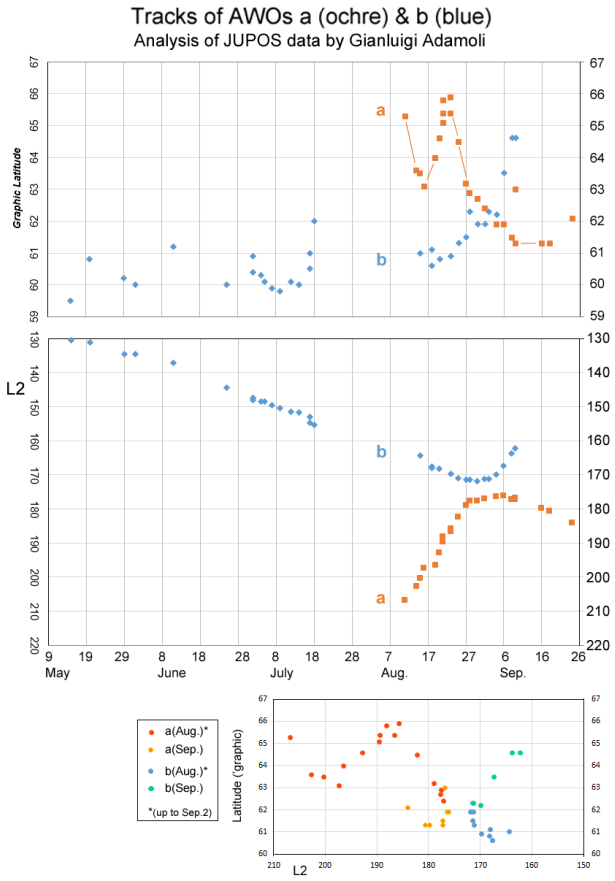


Figure 5. Tracks of AWOs a & b, in latitude & longitude (L2), including the point when they rebounded from one another and exchanged tracks.

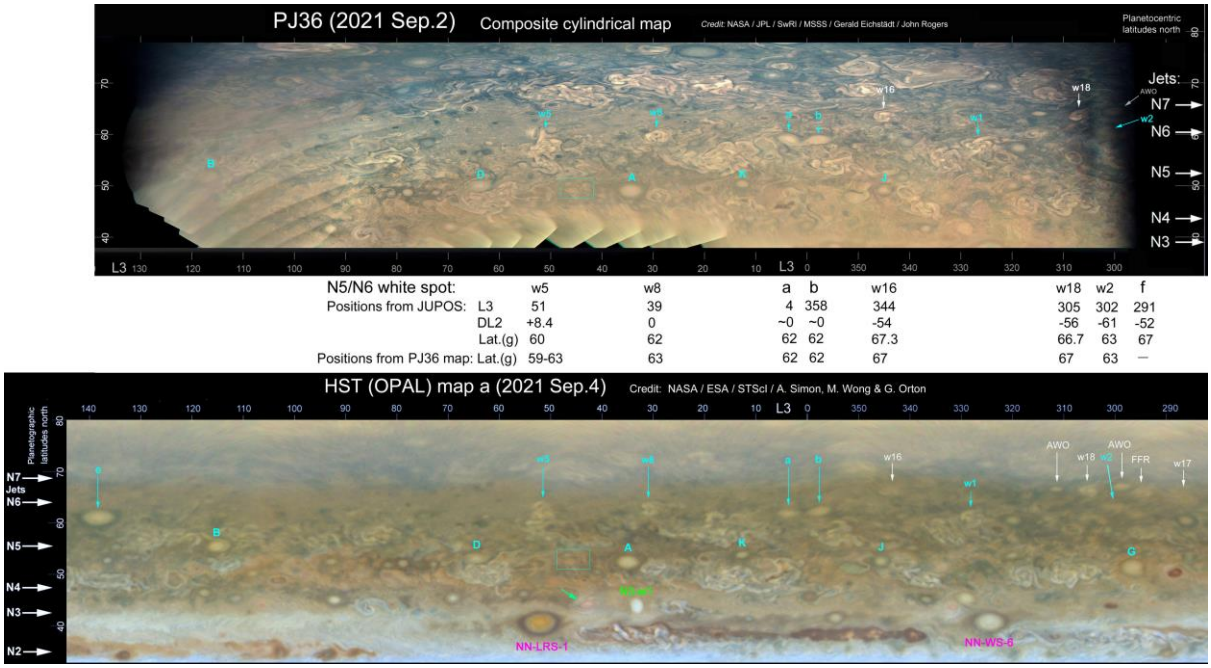
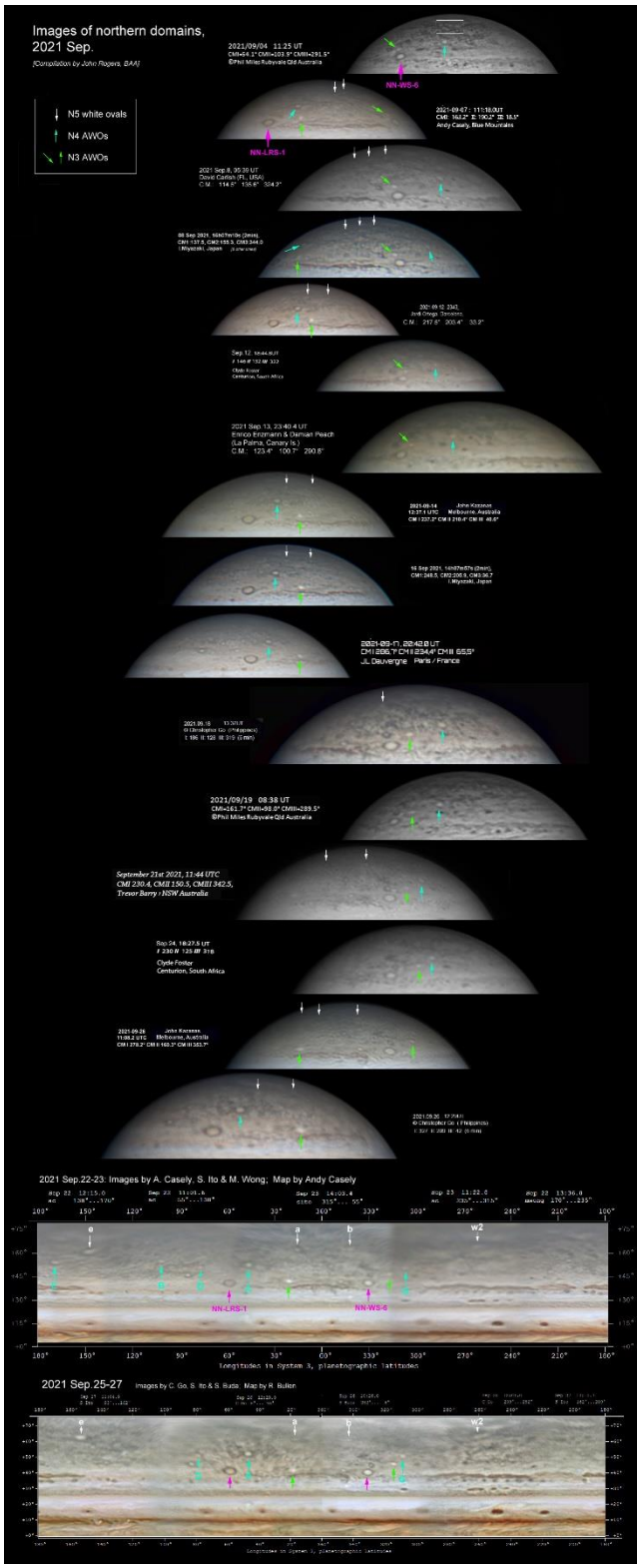
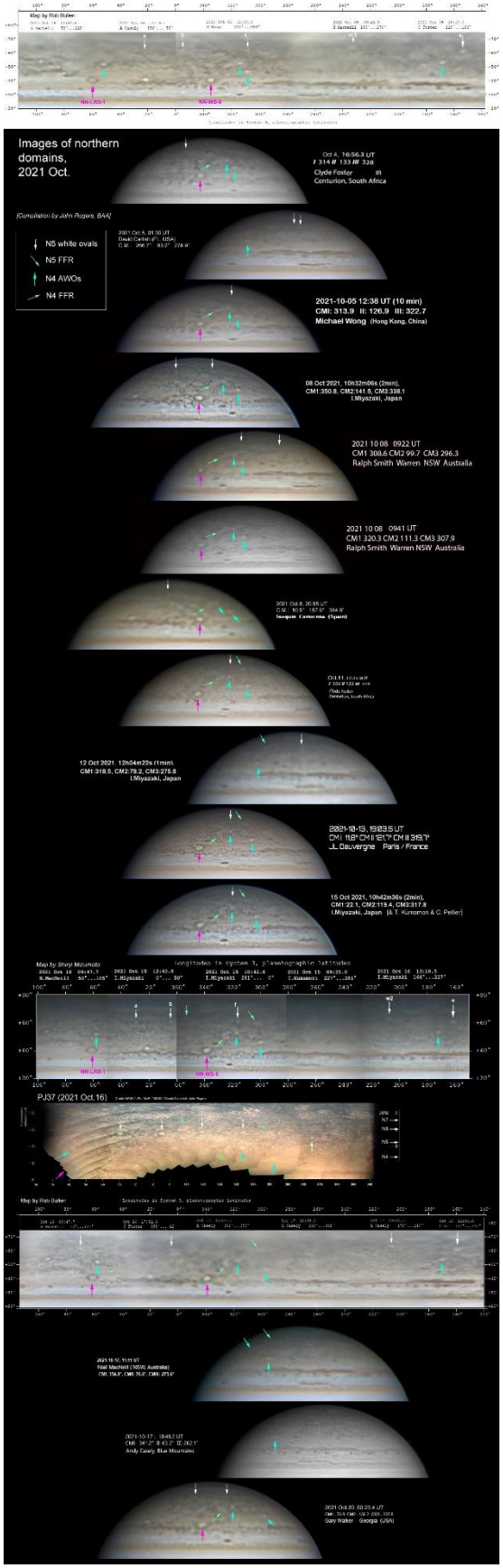


Figure 6. The JunoCam map at PJ36, and one of the Hubble (OPAL) maps 2 days later. Features are labelled as follows: N5 AWOs (a,b,...); other tracked white spots in N5 & N6 (w1, w2,...; white in N6, blue in N5) and N4 (box in N4); N4 AWOs (A,B,....).

Below: **Figure 7.** Ground-based images in Sep., covering the region shown in Fig.6 with N5 AWOs a&b and white spot w2.





Above right: **Figure 8.** Ground-based images in Oct., covering the same region as Figs.6 & 7, with the PJ37 map for comparison.

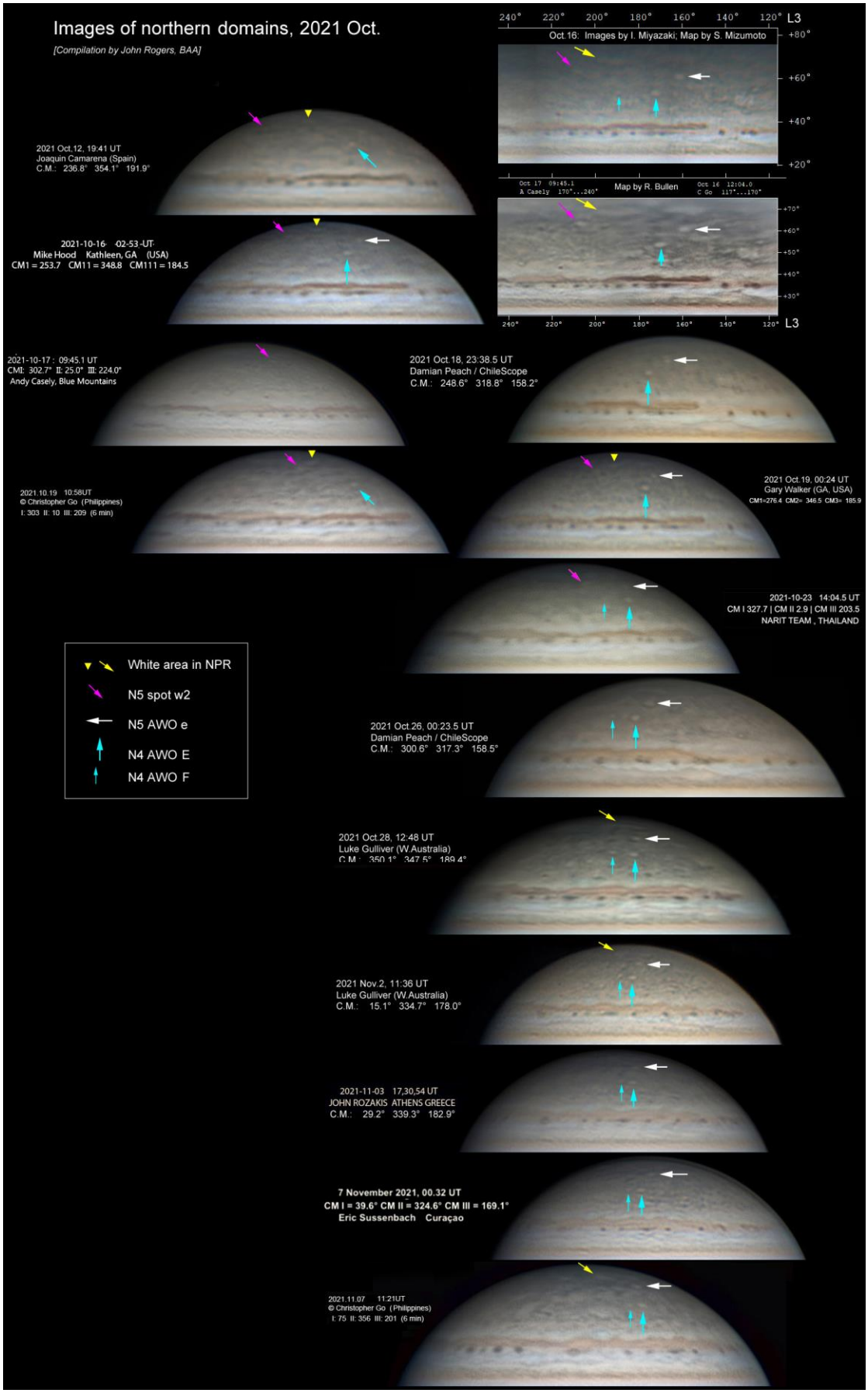


Figure 9. Ground-based images in Oct., covering longitudes from N5 white spot w2 to AWO-e.

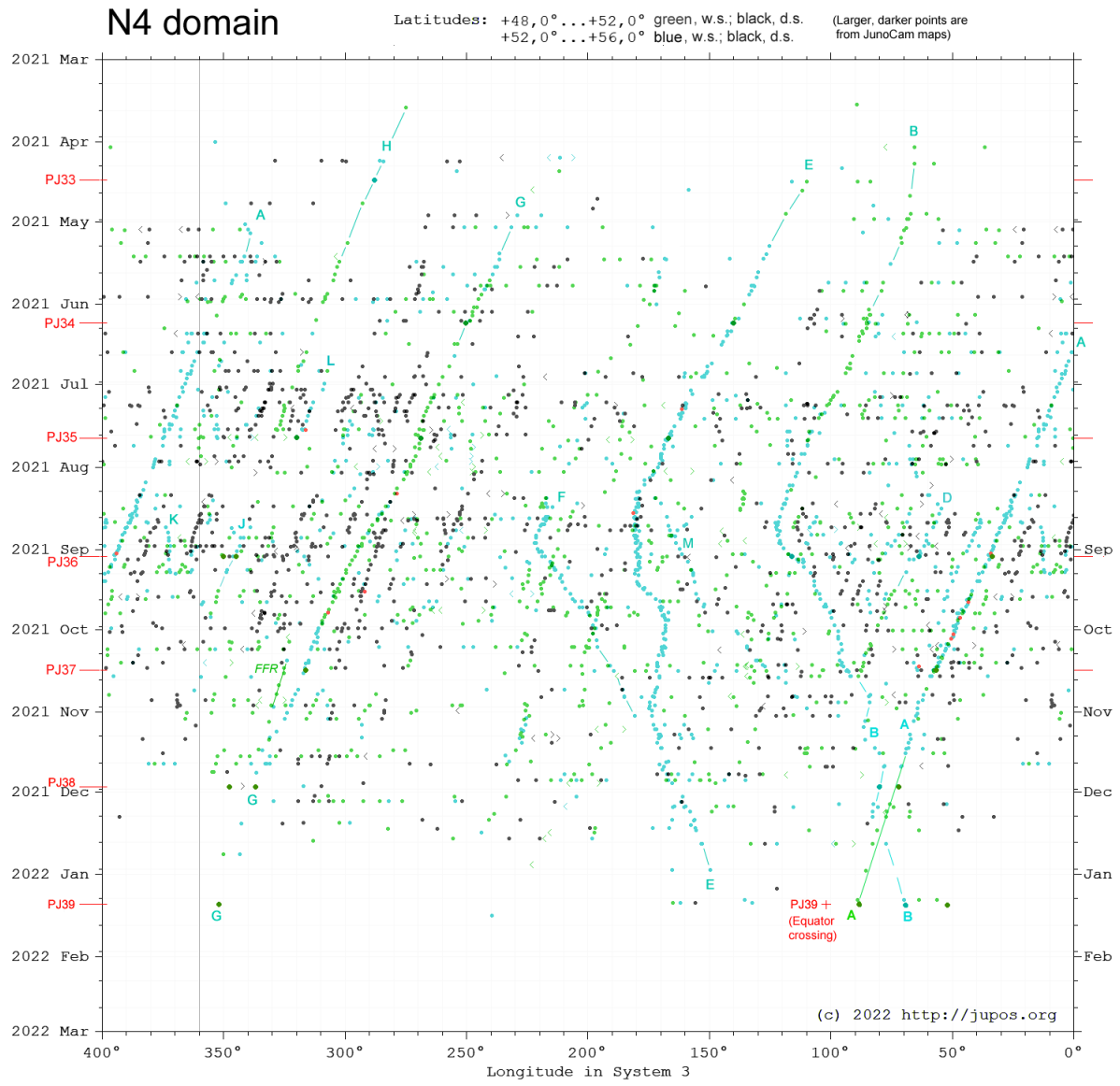


Figure 10. JUPOS chart of the N4 domain.

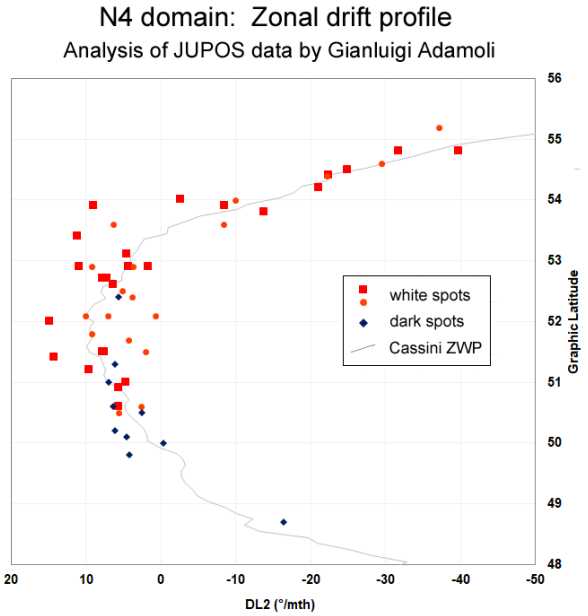


Figure 11. Zonal drift profile for the N4 domain, from the JUPOS data.

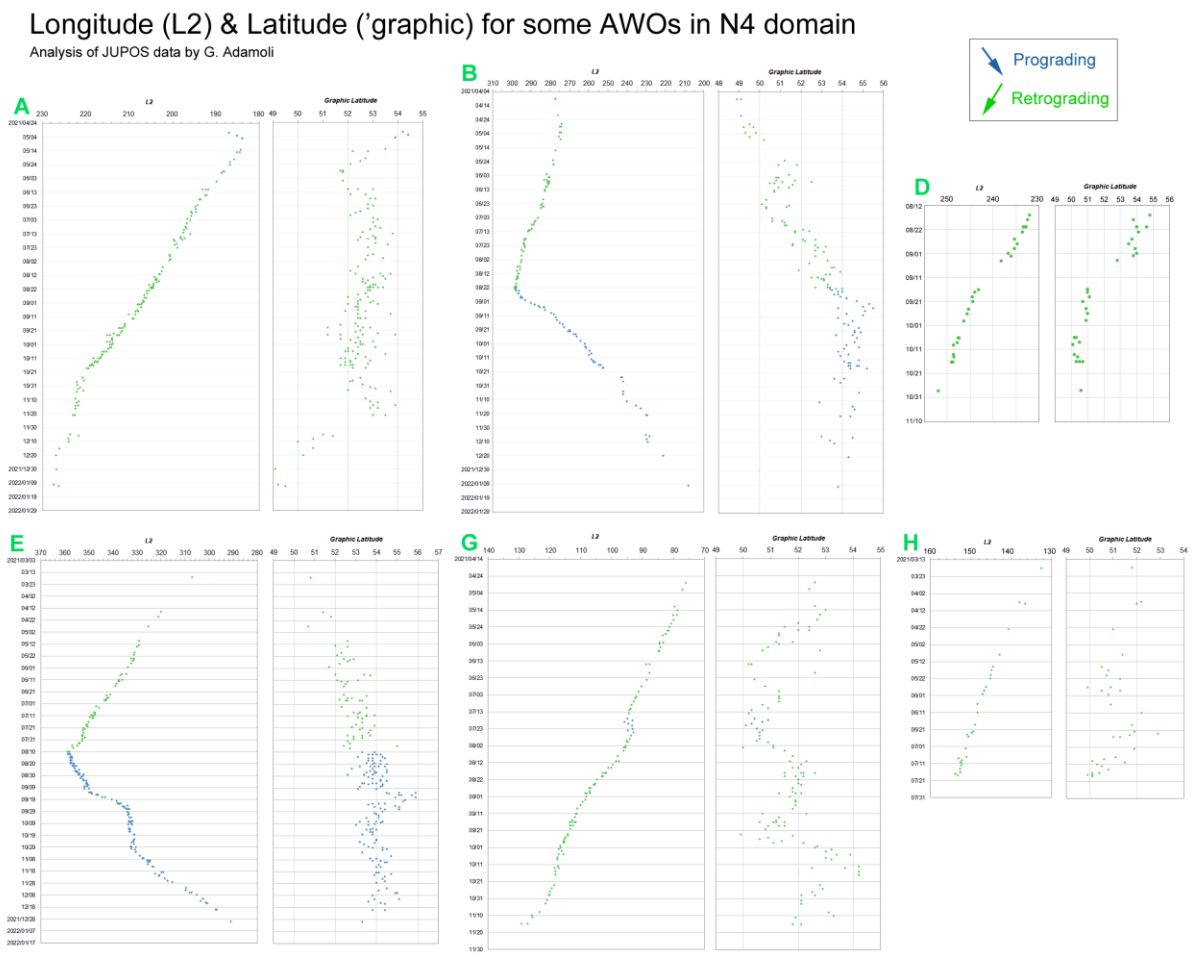


Figure 12. JUPOS charts of longitude (L2) and latitude for six N4 AWOs.

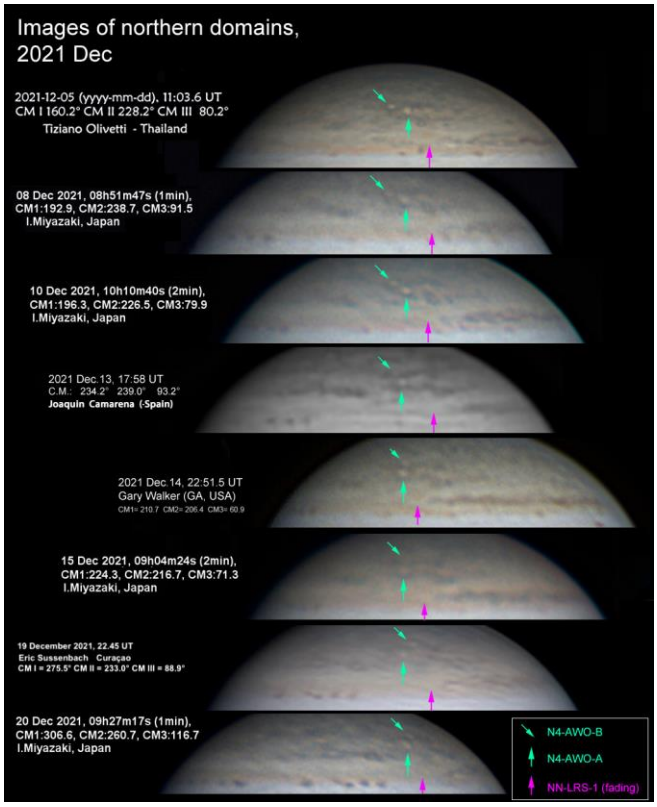


Figure 13 [= Fig.A2 from PJ39 report]. Ground-based images in Dec. showing N4-AWO-B prograding past AWO-A.

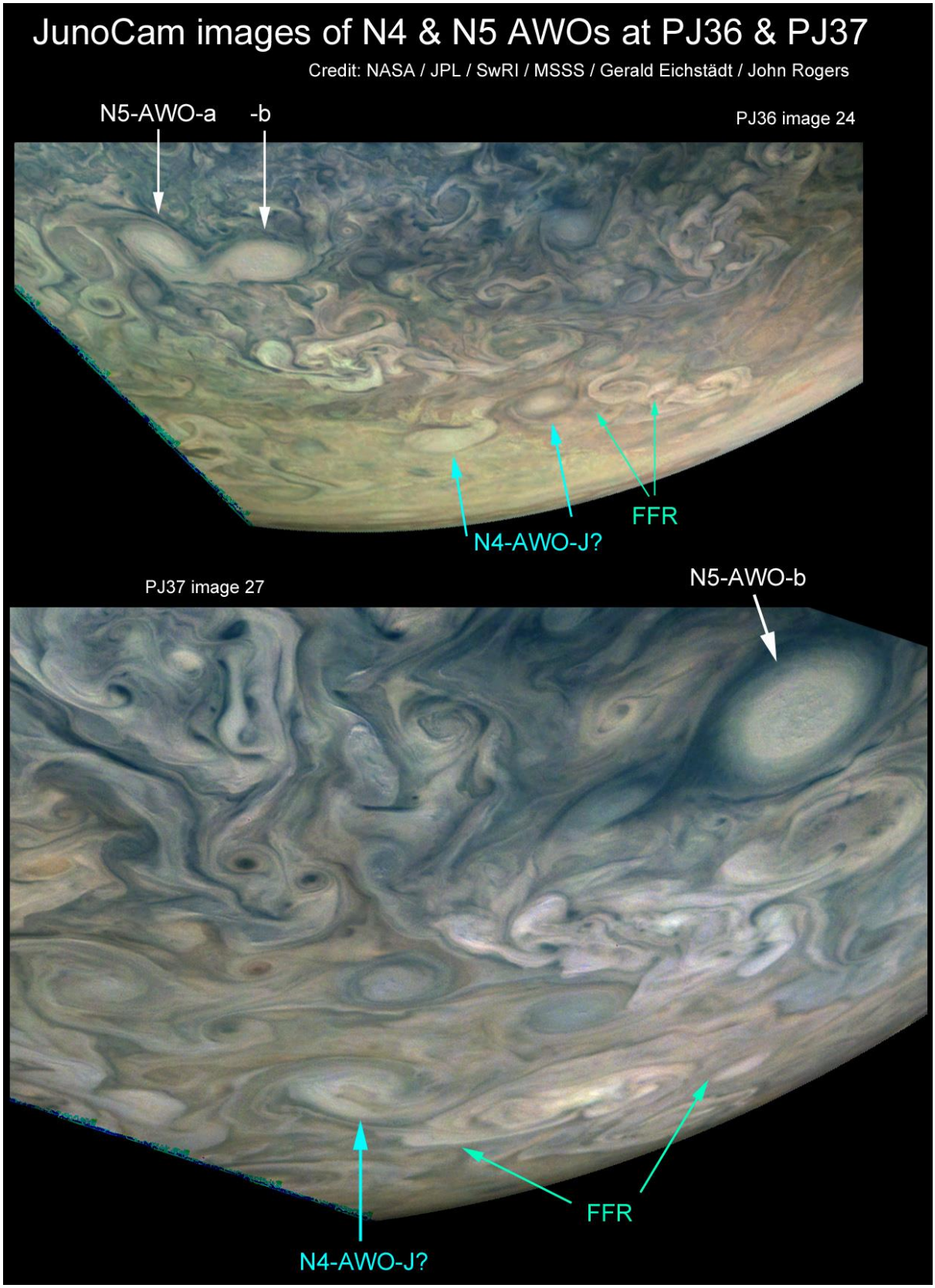


Figure 14. Full-scale images from PJ36 and PJ37, possibly showing the origin and demise of N4-AWO-J, although we cannot be certain as these are snapshots of a very complex, dynamic region. At PJ36 there are two adjacent features which could be AWOs H and L about to merge to create J. At PJ37 AWO-J is interacting with a FFR. (Images processed by Gerald Eichstädt & JHR.)

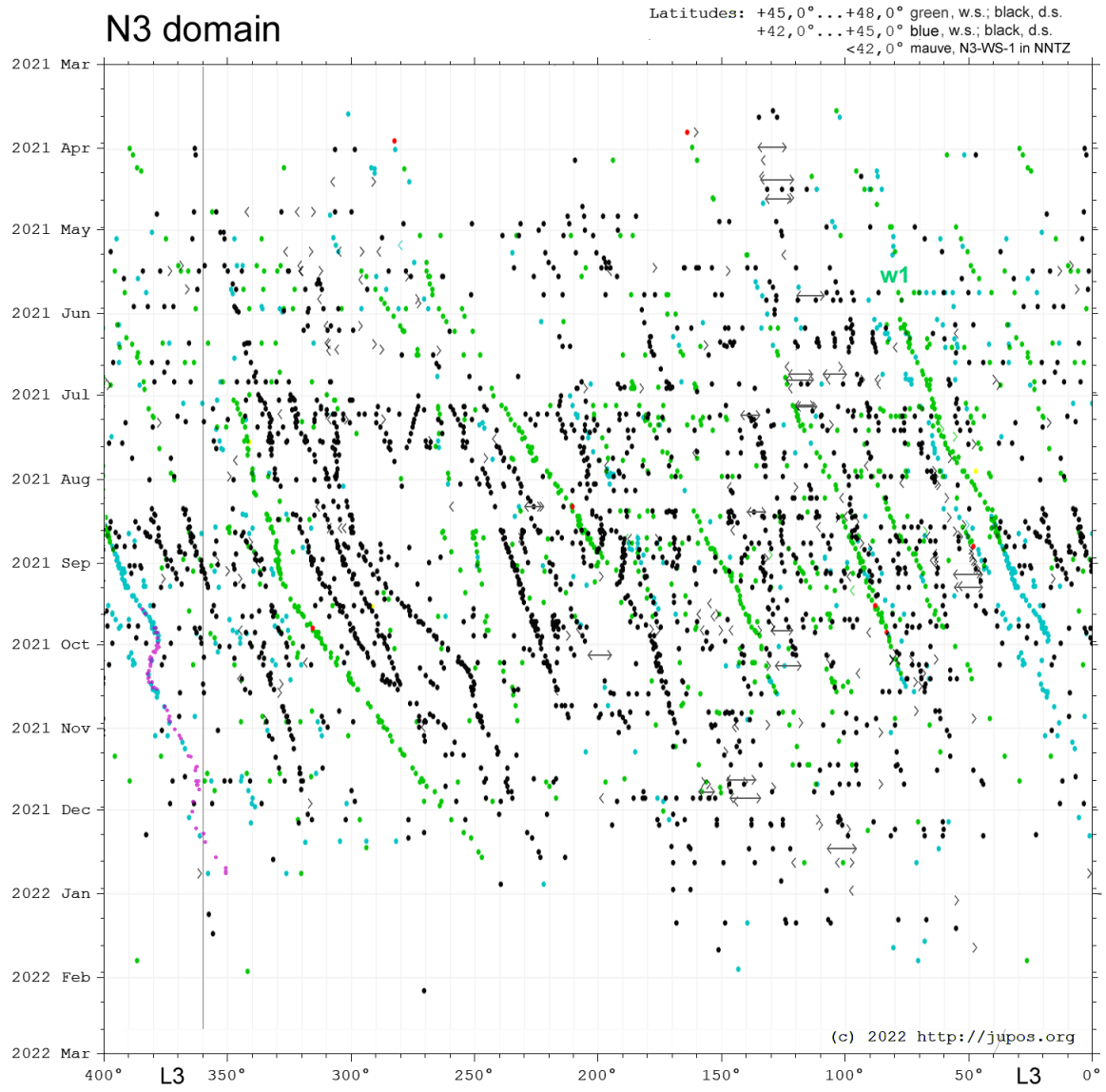


Figure 15. JUPOS chart for the N3 domain.

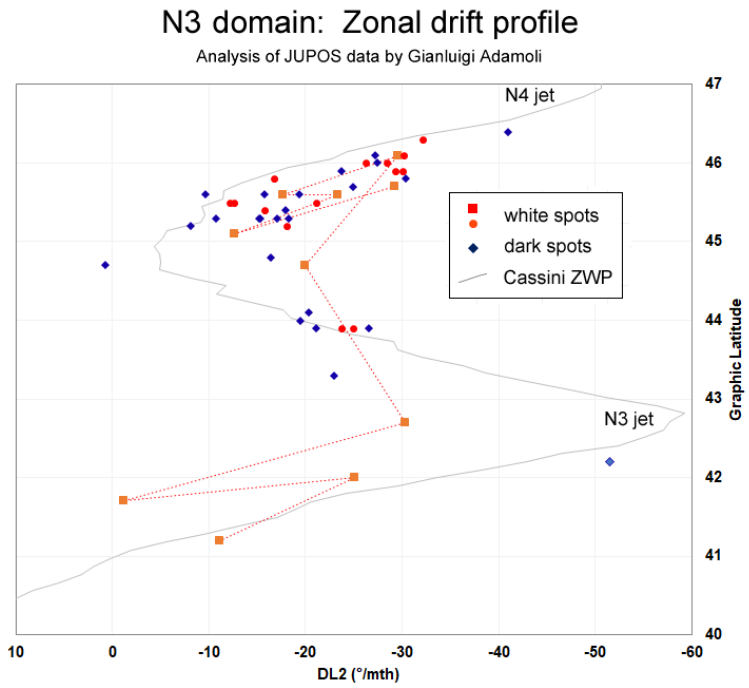


Figure 16. ZDP for the N3 domain, from JUPOS data. The yellow symbols connected by a red dotted line denote N3-AWO-w1, which moved from the N3 to the N2 domain.

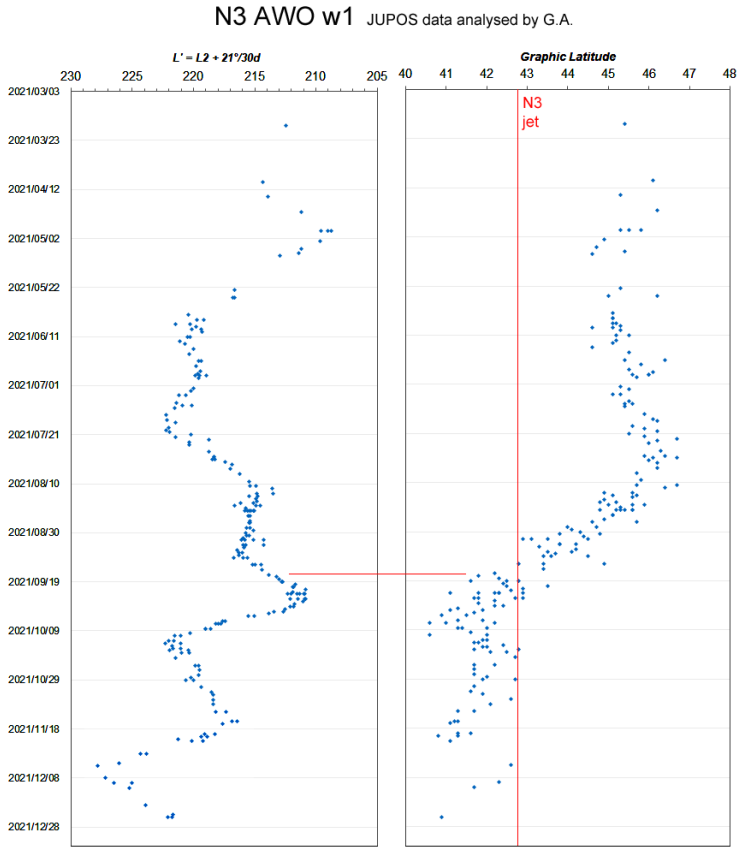


Figure 17. Charts of longitude & latitude of N3-AWO-w1, from JUPOS records..

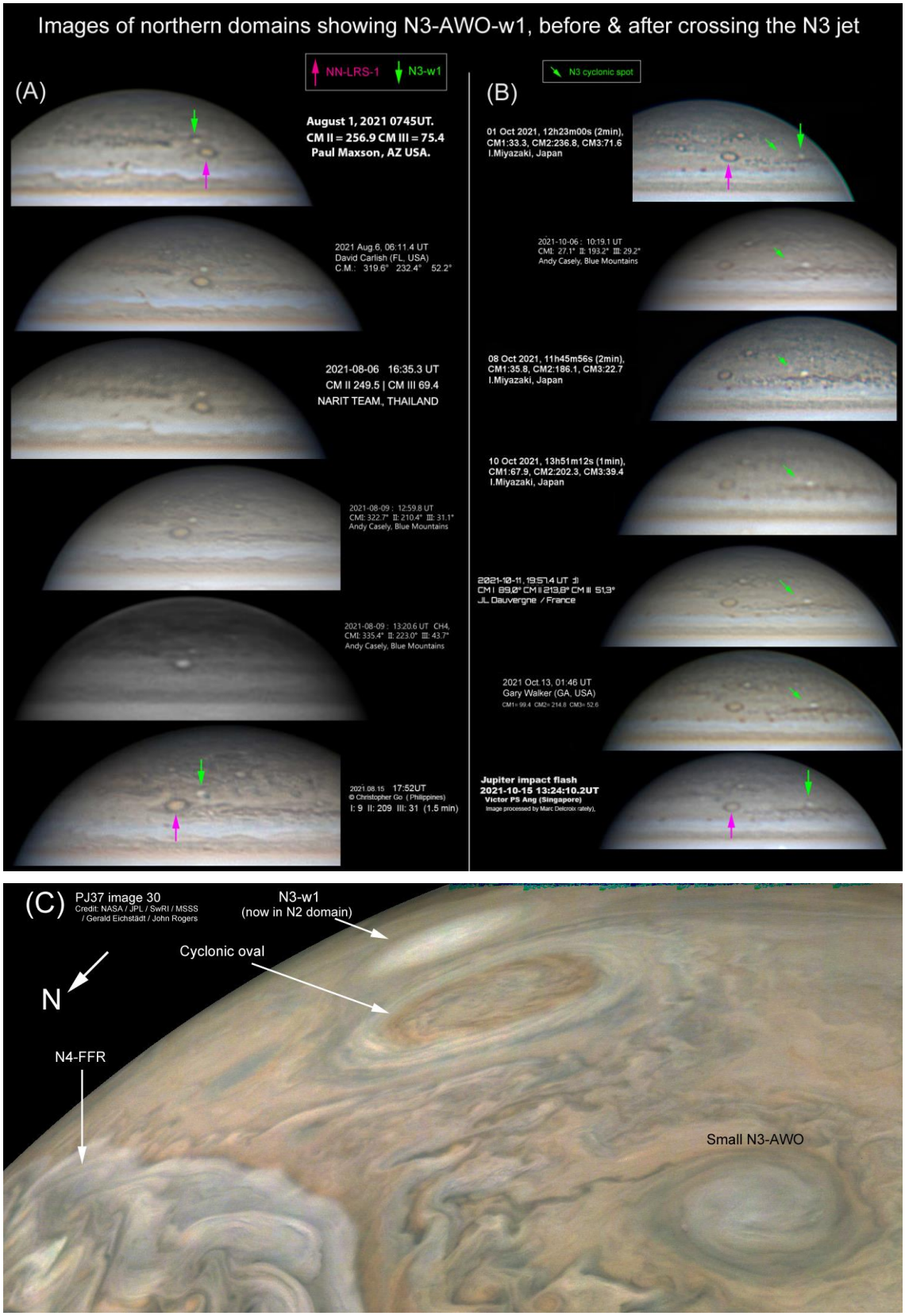


Figure 18. Images showing N3-AWO-w1.
(A) Early August, passing NN-LRS-1; its southward migration started at this time.
(B) October, after it had crossed the N3 jet. The oblique arrow indicates a small faint N3 spot prograding toward it, which must be the orange cyclonic oval shown in (C).
(C) JunoCam image from PJ37 on Oct.16.